The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

WHOLE N MBER 75.

The Principia

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THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scripture against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony of they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Let, (in 20, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for decirine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thereoughly furnished unto all good works." ii Tim. iii 16.17.

Part III.-Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the

CHAPTER X1.

"And the Lord said, I have surely seen the affliction of

"And the Lord said, I have surely seen the afficience of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their early by reason of their task masters; for I know their sorrows, and I am some down to deliver them out of the hand of the """.

""" the state of the state o

God regarded the heavy labors exacted by the task mas. the full." He did not regard their sustenance as equitable "wages" for their involuntary labor. It was, in His sight, OPPRESSION, though they were not reduced to the deeper degradation and disabilities of chattelhood. He saw it was the Egyptians that oppressed them, tho men who held them upon the mere system, excusing the contrivers and administrators of il, as do those who condemn "the system" of American slavery, but whitewash the slaveholders who make and administer and support the system.

tion of the oppressed, without waiting for them to be "pre. pared" for the change. "L t my people go " now, not at under existing decrees. There was no proposal to substitute for this, a stipulation that the sparess in should not of the ppressed to the N wing was said of limiting or of no modification, and allowing of no compremise. The to all the Divine messages to p ressors, and concerning oppression, as recorded throughout the Bible, with ut a soliconcerning all oppressions, on the face of the whole earth,

throughout all nations and ages. Let my people go, that the be set at work by the superior, the more enterprising they may serve me"-with their bodies and spirits which Is it not the 'manifest destiny of the Egyptians, descendnothing short of it, is God's claim on America, as it once subjection the inferior races, whose skins are not corred was on Egypt. "I am the Lord, I change not."

We may imagine what kied of excuses the Egyptians and their monarch may have framed, for refusing to comply with the demands of God, hy Moses and Aaron. They may have said . "What right has this foreign emissary, this son-in-law of the priest of Midian, to come among us, and abuses and grievances enough in his own country that had himself a fugitive from Hebrow service and lahor, why should he not be seized and set at work, with his brethren, of his own caste? What rights can he and his race have, that the Egyptians are bound to respect? As he has been living for at least forty years at a distance from Egypt, what can he know of the condition of the Hebrews, and of the interests and policy of our Government? Do we not best understand our own concerns? The ancestors of these Hebrews came from the land of Canaan, and the curso of Noah upon Canaan, for aught we know, may still he resting upon them. Certain it is, that the race have never yet beou able to take care of themselves. Four hundred years ago, mercifully permitted to come here and settle, to 'save their lives hy a great deliverance.'* From-a few scores of persons they have increased to as many millions. Our literature and our arts of civilization have been opened to them Probably the first wagons † they ever saw, were those sent up to convey them hither. And some of them have been "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." ‡ When wore such substantial henefits ever conferred upon such a people before? They came, not hy compulsion, but of their own accord, and for their own good. And is it a great thing that they should contribute by their labor to the iuternal improvements of their adopted country ? In what hetter way could they be taxed, than in the way that enahles them to pay it by the labor of their hands, without money, when they might otherwise starve, like their fathtiou? Have they uot fish, of which they eat freely, and cu cumbers, and melons, and leeks, and onions, and garlic, and hread to the full? ! Have any of them complained of a lack of nutritious food? Are they not "fat and sleek?" Do we not present the best conditioned, the most contented and happy peasantry in the world? Have not these medking it necessary for us to draw the cords tighter? Have Moses and Aaron as the cause of all their troubles ?-(Ex. their flesh-pots' again ?-(Ex. xv1 3.) What heter anid-e-ve are idle. Le there in re work be laid upon the words. 'O So long have they been indulged in doing nothand build sies. Fresh evidence that the idler and inferior ac-

like their own? Who, except fanatics, ever heard that the enforcement of involuntary labor without wages, and bands, parents and children, by selling them as hensts, and forbidding their education, there might be some ground of complaint. But with the enlightened and civilized Egyptians, these enormities are nnknown, and are heard of with incredulity. Some compulsory labor there must indeed he, othorwise the world's work could not be done. Do not parents compel their children to labor? And is not Phubeing a civil ruler, heaven-ordained? What less than treahe not said 'I know not the Jeliovah of the Hehrews, neither will I let Israel go ?'\$ Is not the question thus "settled by the highest judicial authority in the land ?" And who are Moses and Aaron that they should promulgate 'a higher law?' Why may not the monarch of Egypt have his hundreds or thousands of servants under his control, as well as other princes and patriarchs? Is not the institution a patriarchal one? And did not the far-famed patriarch Ahraham have his 'three hundred and eighteen trained servants horn in his own house?' If these Hebrews, are, as is reported, descendants of Ahraham, venerating his character, why should they complain of an institution to which he was indehted for his greatness? If they are his descendants by the hond woman, are they not still in their normal condition? If, by the free woman, may they not have forfeited their lordly caste by their disase of the justitution ahuse of it? In every view, is it not evident that the holding of men in forced servitude, is not malum n se? And ahuses? And finally, whatever may he the abstract right of the case, we take the institution as we received it from our fathers. Four 'hundred years' of possession, of legislation and of unbroken usage, have sanctioned and sanctified law makes to be right. We know there is a 'visionary dog. ma' that denies this.º But we are 'practical men. And uo oue e joying a reputation for statesmanship, will sacrierence to idle theories and abstractions. "The greatest good of the greatest number" requires that the He rews

carefully, the whole matter, can deav that such supposed of Americans? Nay, how can we fail to perceive that mawhen it is remembered that the Egyptian handage fell so

* Gen. X. V. 7. † lb. X. V. 27. † Acts VH 22: Numb. XI, and Ex. XVI 3. § Heory Clay. * Ex. V. 8:9-17.

† Ex. V 2. V de speech of Henry Clay in the Senate, 1839.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

Ray Dr. Guthrie, who was resolved with load cheers, asked the first resolution as follows:—That this medium house slavery and stacholding to be in vibilation of the second great commandment of the law of tool, (Tool shaft) which commands to off, and of the spicious as thread; and of the spicious side which commands to off as of their companies to the second great command to the spicious side of their commands to off as of their commands to the spicious secondaries therefore can only be regarded as a singuists God, who has made of one bound all the outpressed got free; and then first can be found that the command this second Dotter I is the resolution. Such Boottimes this second Dotter I is the resolution that the spicious secondaries are such as the spicious secondaries of the spicious secondaries and the other side of the Allantie, two sould as traveller, with all him to labor under the lash in the cotton field or tho rice —the can have no home, for he may be sold to-morrow, and his own wife or child he cannot claim as his own, for as soon as his poor infant's ery of life his heard in the untail chamber, it was not the list and will say for a single moment has an in this hand will say for a single moment that such a state of things as that is carrying out the blessed command, "Thou shall love by neighbour as thyself. [Lond eheers.] Then look at the nozi proposition, the golden rate, which commands us to do unto other sold the state of the nonour that body sould be soul Covenities in America. Thind by the paper which I hold in my hand, and which I received to-day, that, as they are vory much given to protesting in this country, they have carried their system across the Ahanite, and that they have protested against President Buchanam, his fast, his Message, and everything connected with it. (Decar, "Whore-may may the protesters, "President Buchanam, his hir conditional through the state of the president standards in the received may be protesters, "President Buchanam, his break Manage, all registed for property in playing to these Management and the president standards and the standards and the president standards and the standards and the standards and the standards and the standards are standards and the standards and the standards are standards are standards and the standards are standards and the standards are standards are standards and the standards are standards are standards are standards and the standards are standards are standards and the standards are stan Alessage, aurises to amount the observation, so that it may recognise the right of property in slaves in those States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist, and so as to more effectually pledge and secure the surrender of fugitive

uses consistent friedlie of the activity who refuse to start this gainty (Government and who testify against its attitions and opposition), and we do not carriedly beseech and interest of designed and another of designed and the Government, and this save their own coins from guilt and the austran from the desoluting judgments of God. [Applause] And, last of all, is this resolution——Resolved that the fist whigh God has chosen in to hoose the bands of withchlows the guilt of the save and the will labour and pray." [Loud cheers] To all that I amb and have come to this secting with considerable inconvenience, and under circumstances ander which I writed not have come to any reliance under which I writed the wind, and for the last time that I may have an opportunity while Dr. Cheever is in this city of binding that noble mus God speed, and of telling him, as I now tell him, that with God a Word, and the considerace of dien at his lock, let him fight on, and at large line.

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly

is all very well, however, that we should express our sympthy with Dr. Cheever, but sympathy without substantial and the state of the state of the sympathy state of the state of the sympathy without substantial state of the sympathies of the symp would not be onded without suffering, and that of a terrible whether it be in Maly, or in Austra, or in Southau in aday of old, or in America perhaps now—never got their rights until they took is wrong-doer by the threat. [Cheers, I have read history, but I-have never heard of the slave-holder of his own good will canacipating his slaves, I useror heard of a Bombardespot of his own good will layseron nears of a nomolitricepte or instead good with laying down his seephre; I nover heard of giving neoph their rights; and I stand much in feor that in America this wrong and bloody crime of slavery may end in a terrible tragedy. I hope it may not be so. I pray God, with all my heart, that that country may never see the fourful spectrum. and be heard across that wide ocean. It lies in this,—that the Conservative element in America is wanting. Their Churches, Sir, are rotten to the core. [Cheers.] And if in the Presnytorian Unitre, at least of that country—the authority of a man who is editor of the Penneton Review— Dr. Hodge—whom many of you may have heard of and whom we are all accustomed to hold in the highest esteem. I hold a pamphlet of Dr. Hodge's in my hand, which I got

the state of the s —"I believe there are twelve who deserve to be so designated. As to the Northern Baptists, I have no knowledge of the prevalance of Abolitionism in their ranks. Among

vative element? Well if that is not enough to put Conservation out of flowling I don't know what is. I have not been maligning the Americans. I take one of their own been maligning the Americans. I take one of their own been maligning the Americans. I take one of their own maligning the Americans. I take one of their own maligning the Americans. I take one of their own has been to be accepted to prevent it being brought into danger. That is the testimony of Dr. Hodge, who actually humbles hamself in the dark before the Southern planter with the Linea, and in order to do so, be pleads the beast of arguments—her pleads the conservation of which I call a hidsen similar to the property which is called the Linea, and in order to do so, be pleads the beast of arguments—her pleads the conservation of which I call a hidsen similar to the property whilsh is to follow dissinuo is a work of the inagination.

I bring no charge which I cannot substudied. In arguing the property whilsh is to follow dissinuo is a work of the inagination.

The carrying out of this Southern programmes come. The value of their property in alexen must be deposed and the control of the southern programmes and many control of the southern programmes and many for control of the southern programmes are always to the control of the southern programmes are always to the southern programmes and many for control of the southern programmes and the southern programmes and many for control of the southern programmes and the souther

abaver; in our shape, a mother. As abased: Its Fodge takes disheard view. He way. What can be the consequence of a strength of the control of ith his broken chain daugling at his heels, followed by blood hounds, and by cruel tyrants, and rushes into your house, you

Hodge to the lar of the word of God; I bring this Princeton reviewer to the judgment-seat of God; and what does It say against that Euglitve Stave Law? It says, "Thou shalt not deliver unto the master the servant who has essaged from his The Bible stands in direct opposition to the Fuglitve Stave Law. The Word of God stands in direct opposition to the pumpilet—stands in direct opposition to the large body of the ministen in America—stands in direct opposition to the men of these States; and I say, "Lot God's Word shand, though of the cath." (Arplause. I am told by a Mr. Vandyke—it America perish from the number of indicine and irror the acts of the earth." (Applause. I am told by a live badde of the earth." (Applause. I am told by a live badde of the earth." (Applause. I am told by a live badde of the earth of the e against it in floor at worn, that it is a towner institution, and a themsend other preventions of Serigities. This gentleman own, afford to walf a little longer. Can our Christian men, and our Christian ministers, who are the salt of the earth, not wait a little 2" "Salt of the earth." —that reminds mo of the words of our Lord." If the salt has lost its assuor, what is it for to of one Lord, "If the sell has lost its savour, what is its for?" It is fit if be each out and troided under foot." (Applaanes) "Sail of the earth!" I sland on this platform, and I do it with grief and servor—but I say, if God's cause, and must be cause, and the liberates of the world to the platform, and I do it cause the cause of the carth." (Applaanes) I am no cryl that I should have been under the necessity of speaking so, but truth is above everything struth has claims upperfor to every consideration. I know that when this goes out to America I shall be theroughly shaued. (Lampher) I file fact is, that does not recover the consideration of the carth." (Applaanes) I the control to the carthur of the fails, and a violation of the coathe by which trace fails was sim-franced? We believe, under existing circumstances, that it does, and therefore it is easily admit it show to the Charle is at a believe to the control of the coather of the coather of the which is only by unique will yeal traceled from us go have of feets be those are not easily. It block urrun of him assume will no business easily the which the coather force the which we control of the coather from the coather of the will not business easily the coather force of the coather force of the future—must be runk for ever. The glottons day which has so long floated in the advance of eivilization and liberty must be furfield. Likery's with four millions of shaves at their back.

In the contrary, I say lers what I have often said to American In the contrary, I say lees what I have often said to Americas, "You are bound of our boune, fished on or fishen, you have our falls,—you have our live to the "Governation as the said Turkinas, you are care children—you are not country, there is "ape H ra, tool speed you in your green—arriving freed in and light, and therefore one end of that mighty affiltent to the other! Applause. May food annut your current wishes." ond may like who turned thank beart as he turned the rivers of water, turn that people into the path of duty, and I am sure none come than ourselves will be them. God speed. [Lond and prolonged cheering

The Detroit Daily Advertiser, April 9, brings us the folcribed by bro. C. C. Foore in last week's Principia. Is there country? Well may we tremble when the judgments of God only to goad them on, to fill up the measure of their iniquities.

A REPUBLICAN MARSHAL PLAYING THE SLAVE HUNTER .-A few days ago a man by the name of Jones received the ap-poinment of Marshal in Illinnis, from Mr. Lincoln. Hardly had be become warm in his office when he came across a handbill offering a reward of \$400 for the arrest and return to amusement of slave hunting, aroused all the energies of this Republican office-holder into full pluy, and he pramptly pre-pared to run down this most favorite game of your regular

We learn from the Chicago Tribune, of Saturday, which has a terrific attack upon the two-legged blood-hound, that he entered upon the chase with n zest and keepness that would bave done Hayes to bunt up and betray into his bunds, or those of his ringes to but up and betty inch's diffacos tool of an intended victime. This inflamous tool of an equally intamons employer, succeeded in finding the residence of the 'game,' and insisted upon remaining at the house all night, at the request of the Marshal. Early in the morning that individually, being too cowardly to face the father of the family he was so anxions to return to bondage, and receive the price of blood, sent his deputies, graceless raffiaus, to the house, and the door was at once opened by the spy Hayes, and they pounced in upon the victims.

The Tribune states that "the hrutalities that were inflicted upon the fantily, dragged, bound and gagged and half naked down stairs, the oaths and curses and show of revolvers with which the tools of Marshal Jones did his bidding, and the shocking features of a capture that would have become Dahomey, we would we enuld forget that they occurred in a Christian city, that they were done at the bidding of a Republican office-holder. But the monraful fact remains, and while honest and humane men look sadly at one another, and ask if men whom a change of place would make capital slave-hunt-ers and nigger drivers, the unfielded Legress of our barrooms and stews, all praise Marshal Jones, and chant bis pæms over bad whisky. We do not envy him the earliest lanrels won in his official career, even if they bear a presenta-tion of plate, and the \$400 reward offered for these poor jugi-

The arrest of this family, the cheerful zeul and alacrity shown of acting the professional slave-hunter, and the presence mo her was throung over the bay in the loft, hoping to find

It is no part of our purpose to advise a United States Marzeal and alacrity, his Democratic predecessor in the pursuit of his victims. We therefore unite in the hope expressed by the Tribune that he will be promptly removed :

THE Expression 1 to the field the pass go through 1 to the field ynegtoes who had left though and visibity, by reason of the recent return from

do the deed for a " w dollars" and for deing it in n "bratal and

scharge the same "duty" as duty, gratuitously-serving Satur

Stave verescensario.—The Paleneville (Ohio) Addression resports that a staveloder from Natherlie, Tenn., who had been storping in that of face for one time, made known the object of list wife one day last week, by instituting proceedings for the realition of a user gray woman, whom he chilarde as Inglite salve. The necessary-ing with any resistance or even awakening any display of existe-ment.

one of the Western Reserve counties, and the hot bed of

matter of gratulation and hoast with these 'Repullienn's D-mocratic officials committed the same acts, Republion, editors could brand the villany as i deserved, will ut

erce the acquies e of nb i nists. It was on these pr ises. The expectation of the Republican leaders was have failed in this, the policy seems to he to make renewed efforts to that end, by fresh onslanghts upon the defenceless colored people.

The Principia.

to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Position.

matter a sign-choice result of the on a sign of page-garant from sign-choice or estimated assist to the Eable be-cause histone pages me common and to the Eable be-cause histone pages me more many that is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of pages, and matter designed for the Eable of the State of the State of the State of the State of the Publisher of a attacking or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

Fig. All letters for us should be carefully directed to 330 Pear ttreet, not their Beekman street, not to like 1212, (the former ad-ress of Wm. Gondell, where sum of his letters continue to be sent.) this is the more important non, as the office of our friends, there, asborn to be removed; and letters directed there will be liable to

THE WAR IS UPON US.

It has come, at last. We are now involved in one of the most dreadful of all visitations, an intestine war,

It is by no foreign foe that the Nation is assailed. The enemy is in our very midst. It is not an enemy that has been made such by our aggressions upon their rights, unless it be in this one thing, that they were entitled, at our hands, to the restraints of salutary law, to prevent their aggressions upon our brethren whom they have cuslaved. In this, we have indeed-wronged them. We have educated them to the rebellion they are enacting, by permitting them to live in our nation, without subjection to righteous national law. We have recognized their sovereign right to do as they pleased, with our colored brethren, in violation of our Great National Charters, and the foundation principles of our Government. And now they are exercising that same pretended and long conceded sovereign right, by beginning to do as they please with us, and trampling, openly, our powerless National Charters, and neglected institutions, under their feet. They may logically claim to have the same right to do now, in their relations to the whole nation, the same thing that they have been doing all along, and with our sufferance, to one sixth part of the nation. It is no new principle, no new claim that they have set up, and are now acting upon; it is only the application of that old principle, (long claimed and conceded) in a somewhat different direction. If they ever had, as they have claimed, and as we have conceded, a political and Constitutional right, to lord it over colored non-slaveholders, then they have had the same political and Constitutional right to lord it over white non-slaveholders.-The permitting them to be slaveholders, was a virtual, and efficacious, though unconscious concession of that right. The permission of slaveholding is, of itself, and of necessity, the erection of a superior caste, a governing class, in our political system, and, of necessity, they have governed. In their present position of rebellion, they are only acting apon the necessities of their position, as the governing class, a position so long conceded to them that they regard it as belonging to them. The election of a President. without the leave of the long-established and recognized ruling caste, was, of itself, (however unintentional) an infringment of their prerogatives, as an oligarchy of slaveholders, and, in order to remain such, they felt the necessity of rebelling. To submit to the results of an election by a majority of non-slaveholders, without having been consulted, hefore-hand, and without having assented to the selection of the candidates, would have been a relinquishment of their long exercised and conceded prerogatives, as

The fact of slaveh Iding control is an unquestionable fact of our national history. Its philosophy, though it lies in a nut-shell, is not commonly understood. They have govalways been a minority :- nor by virtue of their threefifths representature of the slaves, for this has still left to the non-slaveholding States a prepo derating majority in causes of the war, it is not the guity cause, unless slavery the G vernment, nor by the wealth of the slaveholders, for they have been comparatively poor. They have governed. The intelligent and consistent apposers of abolitionists, crame-sits and unious, and the Divine Inspiration of a Bit soldly by the necessities of their position, as an alignment of who charge them with the galls of having produced the ble. Men must become stark atheirs or lumatics before

slaveholders, and, of course, they robel. It is no object the long conceded and constantly exercised prerogatives of

of the slaveholders, are to be found throughout the whole all the country, though fewer in the North than in the South, so we now have the partizans of the slaveholding oligarchy and of their supremacy, in still greater proportionate numbers. Every pro-slavery pulpit is a fortress of pro-slavery rebellion. Pro-slavory Missionary Boards and Tract Houses are its Sevastopols. Pro-slavery presses, religious and political, are its floating batteries. The operators of these may be comparatively quiet, as citizens, while disseminating the foundation doetrines of the rebels, so long as the forces of the Federal Government are successful. But let Forts Sumter and Pickens, the Federal Capitol, the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and New-York Custom House, fall into the hands of Jefferson Davis, and the Ecclesiastical pioneers of the rebellion will openly and eagerly show themselves, as his supporters Of this we have already had an early evidence and foretaste, in an utterance of one of their representative men. The letter of Chancellor Walworth, a pattern saint, of the pro-slavery faith, fully justifying the rebels, at the first outbreak of their Rebellion, and comparing them with the patriots of that American Revolution, (as though they had resorted to secession in defence of liberty instead of slavery), has been widely circulated, at the North and the South, and has greatly accelerated and strengthened the rebellion. So has the letter of fraternity and sympathy signed by Gardner Spring, D. D., and other leading clerical gentle men. The programme of the "National Unity Society" defending slavery, is another similar manifestation. All defences of religious fellowship with slaveholders, on the ground of the inherent innocency of slaveholding, however intended, are operating as weights in the same scale. For if slaveholding is good enough for fellowship in the Church, it is good enough to be protected, everywhere, by the uation : the demands of the slaveholders are just, and a pro-slavery pacification, according to the programme of the "National Unity Society," and the Constitution of the Confederated States, should have superseded the defence of Fort Sumtor, and the war.

Au intestine war, arising in consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" hetween slavery and freedom, in a country wherein the leading influences of the Churches and Ministry in general are in favor of slavery and against its abolition, can hardly fail to be a most terrible calamity. The Administration may ignore the true issue, in the contestmay undertake to put down pro-slavery rebellion with one hand, and catch run-away slaves with the other. But God and his Providence will not ignore the issue, nor fail to confound the Nation and the Government that does!

What shall the end of these things be?

----THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

"The curse, causeless, has not come." The intestine war is not without a most guilty cause. What is that cause? Is it the agitations of the abolitionists? No. There must be a cause lying back of abolitionism. There could have been no abolitionism, had there been no slavery requiring of a few despised, hated, and villified abolitionists, could conscious that there was something in slavery and its opererned, not because of their numerical strength, for they have ations, that laid a foundation and necessary for political ac-

If abolitio ism is, in any sense, to be reckoned among the

dissention and war. But it is a position against which

the name of God and humanity, that it he immediately and unconditionally abolished, cannot be the guilty cause, or that It is the guilty cause of the domestic and intestine wars foresaw and foretold, so that a mau's fees should be those often resorted to this charge, but it has always been seen to be unreasonable and unjust. The charge against abolitionism is but a part of the same sophistry, employed for similar ends, to turn the edge of divine reproofs against wickedness.

Slavery then, and not abolitionism, or anti-slavery, in any of its degrees, phases, or manifestations, is the guilty cause of the war. The common sense of the common people, in harmony with the political science of the wisest Slavery and nothing else, has disturbed our national units

Remove slavery, and you will have removed abolitionism and henceforward, you will have no agitations, dissentions or wars, from that cause.

Remove slavery, and you will have removed the only real ground of political dissension in the nation, sufficient

to produce insurrection, rebellion, or intestine war. It is said that we were ouce on the verge of intestine

war, on account of the Tariff. But the difficulty was set tled without a resort to arms, or to secession. And, if the the hottom of that controversy, concerning the Tariff. Who was the father of the protection tariff system? John C Calhoun, who proposed, and vehemently insisted on the first distinctively protective tariff, that of 1816. What was his object? To undermine Northern commerce, by which the North was becoming rich, while he complained tha the South was growing poor. By a protective Tariff, he hroke up some of the most lucrative branches of Northern commerce, and compelled the merchants to turn manufacturers of Southern grown cotton, for the benefit of slavery The same John C. Calhoun, demanded, in 1833, the repeal of the protective Tariff. For what reason? Because he found that the North was still growing rich, while the South was growing poor. Slave labor could not compete with free labor. And so Northern industry must again be was the real cause of the difficulty about the Tariff.

Slavery is the guilty cause of the war. Its national tolerance is the great national sin, for which God is now visiting the nation with His judgments. God overthrew Pharoah and the Egptians for the sin of oppression. He re-Benjamin, into captivity in Babylon, for the sin of oppression. This he threatened by his inspired prophets, before

ment of those prophecies. All the ancient nations were threatened with overthrow by the inspired prophets, for tions proves the fulfillment of those predictions.

The known laws of moral and political cause and effect

pression, and as a just punishment for it, the nation is any struction is to be derived from history. It is to deny the connection between moral cause and effect. It is to deny they can halp knowing. In owever they may wilfully deay

HOW THE WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREVENTED. T e war might have been prevented by the abolition of Constitution of the United States, and had perceived how of Government, the establishment of justice and the scenning of the blessings of liberty to the people of the United

Had the people but read their Bibles and their Constitutheir false prophets and designing politicians. They would have known their duty to choose wise and good rulers, of. All this they would have known and would have accomplished, had they but loved their neighbors as them-

The war might have been prevented, if the professed ministers of the gospel had faithfully deelared the whole connscl of God, concerning oppression, and the duties of the people, the nation and its rulers to put an end to it, and if the members of Churches had sought such teachers, and had sustained them and heeded their teachings.

It may be said-it has been said, that such a conrse would have produced war. But the experiment has now proved that the neglect of these duties has produced war, If war had been made upon us, for having discharged our duty, (not for baving neglected it,) we should have had conscience and God on our side. But the strong probability, nay, the moral certainty, is, that if we had discharged our duty, we should have so secured the divine favor and the consciences of the people, North and South, as to have procured the abolition of slavery, by the use of moral, ceelesiastical, political, and judicial action, without secession or maintained, out of the Church, for a day, were it not maintained in the Church. And certainly, it could not have been maintained in the slave States, if it had not been maintained in the nou-slaveholding States. And then, there would have been no sceession, and no war,

HOW AN HONORABLE AND PERMANENT PEACE, RE.

CONSTRUCTION AND UNITY MIGHT BE SPEEDILY, EASILY, AND CHEAPLY RESTORED.

Thus saith the Lord of bosts, the God of Israel, Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. . · · · For if ye thoroughly amend your ways and your doings, if we thoroughly execute judgment between a man and his neighbor if yo oppress not the stranger, the fatberless, and the widow, and shed not innocent blood in this place, neither walk after other gods to your hurt; then will I cause you to dwell in this place, in the land that I gave to your fathers, for ever and ever."-Jer. VIII, 1.7.

"Hide the outcasts, betray not him that wandereth. Let my outcasts dwell with thee. Be thou a covert to them

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the servant that hath escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with you, even among you, in that place which be shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best thou shalt not oppress him."-Deut. xxiii, 15,16.

"Leose the bands of wickedness, · · · · undo the beavy · let the oppressed go free · · break every voke. ing, and thy health shall spring forth speedily and thy righteousness shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward. . . . And there shall be of thee that shall build up the old waste places, thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach the restor r of pa he to dwell in. -Isa Lviii. 6-12.

"Cease t do vil Learn to do well Seek judgment Come now and let us reason together, saith slavery. Slavery night have been abolished, by the simple the Lord; though your size be as so riet they shall be hath spoken it '-Isa. 1. 16-20.

know that thou believest, and hast asked the prayers of God's people for His guidance and protection. Be enfrom whence this last of the above extracts is taken, espechapter of the same book, and notice bow strongly it is affirmed that prayers without liberating the oppressed, are an abomination in God's sight. Do not plead that you have and you will find, as thousands are now finding) that you have Remember too how John Quincy Adams on the floor of Cengress, asserted, without contradiction, the war power of the Federal Government to abolish slavery. And Gen. Jackson, to repel invasion, impressed slaves into the service, without compensation to the owners, and without asking their leave. As Commander-in-Chief of the Arary and Navy, it is yours, in such an emergency as the present, to proclaim martial law, and save the nation. Elevated to your post, by the voice of the people, and by the Providence of God, it is your's to protect them by obeying Him, remembering that His Constitution of Civil Government is paramount to all others, and supreme over all. In this way, you may easily, cheaply, and speedily res-

tore peace, unity and prosperity to our distracted country.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

There will be a sermon before this Society, on Sabbath Evening, May 5th, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, New York, by Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, D. D. President of Wheaton College, Illinois. Addresses at the Anniversary on Monday Evening, May 6th, at the same place, are expected from Rev. Messrs. J. A. Thome, Claveland, Charles B. Boynton, Cincinnati, and C. H. A. Bulkely, Patterson, N. J.

TAVESTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The Twenty-seventh Aunual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's,) in the City of New York, on Tucsday, May 7, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. In the evening, another public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Society will most, for husiness purposes only, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, at 31/2 P. M. on Tuesday, and 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK (CITY) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WILL hold its anniversary in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, May 8th. Addresses by Wendell Phillips and

News of the Day.

Commencement of the Southern War .- Fall of Fort Sum-

On Friday morning of last week, at 4 o'clock, the war was inaugurated, by an attack on Fort Sumter, by the rebel forces in the batteries on Sullivau's Island, Morris Island, and other points. A summons for the surrendry of Fort Sumter bad previously been sent to Major Anderson, and

Fort Sumter returned the fire, and the cannonading was Charleston is blockaded. As we write news comes that kept up, except at brief intervals, for forty hours, when the Fort Pickons was attacked by the traitors—but Fort Pickons was attacked by the tra firing from Fert Sumter ceased, and it was subsequently

At several times during the battle, Fort Sumter took fire from the bomb shells, and was with difficulty extinguished. The Federal fleet was in sight all the 10 c, but from some asm.

Alhany, and elsewhere. Not until late on Monday, did it obtain general belief. Even then, it was considered a mistery and strong suspicions of the complicity of Major An-

The N. Y Evening Post, editorially puts forth, with great confidence, a solution which appears quite plausible Federal forces, the Post heads its article

"The first defeat of the rebels " The Editor commences

It is evident that Gen. Scott has once more beaten the enemies of his country by mere force of his admirable strate gic genius. To do so, he has, as was necessary, suffored not only traitors, but loyal men, to restunder a mirapprehen-

After referring to similar stratagems and successes of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, the Post proceeds to say that the General perceived that "while Sumter and Charleston were points of no military importance, and that its retention would cost men and vessels, which the Government could not spare just now, he saw that the two keys of the position, were Fort Pickens in the Gulf, and Washington the Capitol. He therefore made a show of defending Fort-Sumter, concentrating the rebel forces to that point, but wasting no lives or tressures in its defence, employed his resources in a thorough re-onforcement of Fort Pickens, and an adequate defence of the Capitol, both of which, the Post affirms, is now effected.

In confirmation, the Post quotes the latest dispatches from

Meantine, while the rebels are ignorantly glorifying the victory of five thousand men over eighty, what news comes from Montgomery? The telegraph, in the hands of the rebels, says

"Fort Pickens was re-enforced last night."

It is understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded. "His understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded." Dispatches from Lieux, Elemmer captured by the rebela gave Davis the first intimation of his defeat! No wonder the rebel chief was "sick", and went to bed! No wonder that his Secretary, Walker, declined to make a speech. And what from Washington! These significant paradul with the property of th

The report that Anderson has surrendered, and is the guest of General Beauregard, has been communicated to the Fresident. The latter was now arry teach him, and trary remarked, 'The supply vestels could not reach him, and he dul right.' When he was told that the report was that gratified, and remarked that he regretted that Major derson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed. "The next act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola harbor."

The Post resumes its remarks, and thus continues

The position of affairs is this: Charleston is blocksded secure beyond peradventure. The trailers have, without the slightest cause, opened the war they have so long threatened. The country is roused to defend its assailed liberties, and gathers enthusiastically, about the Govern-ment and treason has been checkmated at the first blow it struck. Let them keep Sumter a few weeks.

The Tribune copies this article in full, for which we have not room. In another article the Post says

and the call is responded to with promptitude and enthusi-

I appeal to all loyal estimates to favor, facilitate, and sid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular govornment, and to redress wrongs already long

In witness whoreof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Available Militia,—Should the Government require it, a military geutlemau states that the following number of men cau be forthcoming at short notice, and probably in ahout the following contingents:

laine	5,000	Michigau	10,000
Now Hampshire	5,000	Illinois	15,000
Vermont	5,000	Wisconsin	5,000
Issachusetts	15,000	Iowa	5,000
		Minnesota	5,000
Connecticut		Kansas	2,500
New York	25,000	Indiana	5,000
New Jersey	2,000		-
Pennsylvania	30,000	Total	154,500

The estimate would give to an army of three divisious: 62,500 for the Eastern, 54,500 for the Central, and 37,500 for the Western Divisions. This would do to make a he-

eage the offers of ad from the different States, without first calling an extra sees in all Gungers. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Tails and express! The second of the Tails and the press of the Wall of the Tails as press the second of the Tails of the Tails are the second of the Provide the second is a prestance of the Provide the accurate information upon the point, especially as the failure to pass a force thill by the last Cougrass has left the impression that the Chird Augistrate as without any power whatever in says in a crisis, such be The control of the Provide Tails and the Chird Ch

of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion in case of in-surrection in any State against the laws thereof, if called upon by the Legislature or executive of the State, and,

opposed, or the exception thereof she in A.L. is an State, by combinations so powerful in Suppress of x the ordinary are of judicial needings or by the flown vested in the Marshals in this set, which is half by he if the or the

from Geo. N. Sanders to the N. Y. Tribune.

"Montgomey, Ala., April 8th, 1861. The Union meo of the North must plant themselves sooner or later upon the Davis and Stophens platform—that is to say, apon the Con-stitution of the Conscients States. Rhode Island has given the first gan for the Grand Republic. The N. Y. Demoorates and cotton-excluding compromises are not even entertained here. The Ohio valley will never consent to a separation from the Gulf States, and the people of that section will accept this with Charleston poetry than with Montgomery facts. But remember my prophetic letter to the Republicans last Octo-ber, and you will give more consideration to my views of pas-There can be hnt one Government embracing old Territories of the Union, and that cannot be that of the United States, as at present organized. Neither can the latter form the hasis of adjustment.

"Montgomery, April 9, 1861. The Crittenden and Border State propositions are all humbug. Beside the Jeff. Davis, or Old Jeff. Constitution, there is nothing else hefore the Douglas, Crittenden & Co., will have to cave, and conntry. that much sconer than they think. There is not timber enough in their platform to stand a six-weeks' contest. Should Liocoln attempt a blockade, Davis will make war in every way, and in three months will drive Lincoln out of The Customs receipts at Mobile for the month of March, just officially reported here, amount to \$33,000. Last year under the old Government they were \$10,000. Five times as many goods have been honded there this March, as in the same month of last year.

G, N. S."

When the poor "Confederates" shall have learned the facts of the case, how will they execrate their deceivers! Contrast

their anticipations with the following :

Public Sentiment at the North. The attack upon Fort Sumter and its capture, together with the President's Proclamation has awakened a feeling, throughout the non-slaveholding States that is thus re-echoed by the N. Y. Tribune.

"Fort Sumter is lost, hat Freedom is saved. There is no more thought of brihing or coaxing the traitors who have dared to aim their cannoo balls at the flag of the Union and those who gave their lives to defend it.

We wish we coold see that the "cause of freedom" is saved, or even that the flag of freedom has been raised by the Adthe "military necessity" for it comes to be perceived and felt. We are glad to find the public in a condition for being deeply impressed with new ideas, and for undergoing great and

The N. Y Times, only a few days before, had expressed the greatest horror, a the sugg stion of som abolitionist, to

So far as the support of Do. Administration, in botting

defend Washington Cily. Gov. Morgan will issue his proand 1.000 Infantry, and offers to accompany them bimself. arm the troops. The Governor of Massachusetts responds to Voluntoers to the number of 30,000 have offered themselves in Boston. Gov. Washburn of Maine, in reply to the requisition of the Secretary of War for troops replied: "Maine will respond promptly to your call. The people of this State the Government and the defence of the flag."

From every part of the North, says the Tribnne, the telegraph brings the gratifying assurance that the people are rising with one voice, to the support of the Government.

New York City. But no where, perhaps, is the sudden change so marked and visible as in this pre-emiuently prospiraces in favor of the secessionists, up to the day of the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Herald, with the largest daily circulation of any paper in the city, has been, more than any other paper, North or South, perhaps, the chief fomenter of the sedition. Even after the Sumter surrender, it ventured to call a meeting against "coercion," in the Park. But mobody, on that side, showed their heads, and the small gathering that assembled from curiosity, improved the time in opposite demonstrations. The tide of indignation against the Herald, soon became intense, and alti-slavery men, who cared little about it, as from the mass of the Herald's own readers, whom it had cheated with its hypocritical cry for "Union" when it only meant pro-slavery disunion and treason. Finding the Herald now the open advogate of disunion and rebellion, they were bent on revenge. The city was flooded with violent show bills against the Herald. The office was surrounded; the Police, (so constantly abused by the Herald,) had to be sent for. Mayor Wood, who had lately counseled the secession of New York City itself, was forced to issue a tame proclamation, counselling moderation and peace. Bennett, of the Herald, on leaving his office for the city ears, was escorted by a hooting populace. threatening to dram him out of town. The occupants of the Herald office, to propitiate the crowd, had raised the National flag over the building. The very next day [Tuesday] the Herald turned a complete somerset, commending the administration for its course, and declaring that the time is past for holding such 'peace meetings.' The Tribuat of Wednerday, publishes, in opposite columns, the diametrically opposite utterances of the Herald on Monday and Tuesday. It was withstanding its sudden backing down, would rise above con

what up you at whate or in sigh a crisis, until he appears to the property of the Sorth, would send every negro out of the Sorth, would send every negro out of the Sorth, which is as united to day at at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at at the popular of the Sorth, which is as united to day at at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at the property of the Sorth, which is as united to day at the property of the Sorth, which

The requisition upon Massachusetts for troops has been in-creased to four regiments instead of two. All companies of in-fantry and riflemen to consist of 64 privates.

A vessel from Savannnh entered Boston harbor with the Rebel flag flying. On her arrival at the whart, the people combe ed the captain to strike his flag, and hoist the Stars and Strines.

he credit of the State of Virginin is going down rapidly, in consequence of the uncertainty of her position in regard to the Union. Virginia bonis have fallen more than 20 per cent in as many days. They were down to 57½ yesterday.

Delaware is responding to the Union movement with vigor and carnestness. One of the largest meetings ever gathered in the State, was held at Wilmington last evening, and passed resolutions severely denonning Senator Bayard for his anti-

Gen. Wool made a strong Union speech nt Troy, on Monday night, and pledged his life to the amprort of the Administration and to prevent the flag of the country from being trampled in the dust, by trailors seeking to extend the area of slavery.

The Irish Pistorial, the organ of the adopted citizens of Boston, calls the Irish to arms in defence of the Government and the Union, and to punish the traitors who have attacked Fort Sumter, and for the overthrow of the Southern oligarchy.

The Robel Calinet at Montgomery are reported to have read the President's proclamation with bursts of laughter. Their Secretary of War has called out 32,000 men in addition to those niredy in the field.

The Governor of Connecticut has issued a proclamation, call-The Governor of Confliction has session a proclamation, calling for volunteers to rendezvous at Hartford. The Thames Bank of Norwich offers a loan of \$100,000, and the Elm City Bank of New Haven, and the Fairfield County Bank a loan each of \$50,000 in support of the Government.

Dispatches from Baltimore state that Gov. Hicks regards It Arganoses from Battimore state that Gov. Hicks regards it as the duty of Maryland to stand by the Union and the Con-stitution, to protect the Notional Capitol, and sustain the in-tegrity of the Government of the United States. Enlistments are rapidly going on at Baltimore for the Army and Navy, par-licularly for the latter.

New Hompshire responds nobly to the call of the President. The Union Bank of Conocord has offered the Governor a loun of \$20,000, and the Casbler and Directors of the Bank have each pledged themselves to contribute \$100 to the support of the samilies of the volunteers of that elly who may fall in defense than the sum of the flag of the Union

The Governors of N. Carolina and Kentneky have replied to the requistion of the President for troops, refusing point blank, to furnish them. It is said, however, that volunteers from both those States will join the Federal Army.

The Legislature of Pennsylvaula has passed an act making any confivance with the public enemy a felony punishable by ten year's imprisonment, and \$5,000 fine. The Pennsylvanians are mustering in great force for the war.

A Charleston correspondent of the Boston Post writes under date of April 10:

date of April 10:
"The greatest fear now is, that the supply of provisions will be so small as to raise the price to a degree hard to be borne by those who have been so loug suffering in their business. The markets are very poorly supplied."

Jeff. Davis is still threatening an invasion of the North, and his necessities will probably goad hlm on to do it speedily. He wards of 100,000 strong, swelling his ranks by volunteers by

in secret session. Should they vote to secole, it is believed

A prominent Democratic member of the New York Legislature is reported to have said, "There can now be no peace, till slavery is abolished. Liberty and slavery have tried being bed follows long enough !" Quite sensible We should not up to that position. On that point, they have not been, as a party, so explicitly, and 'irrevocaby' pledged as the Repub-

support of the war, as the nalive Americans.

view to the Federal Government, than two-looks of Ferta Samker and Fields a.

Samker and Fields a.

Wednesday April 17. The moreous papers continue to be filled with accounts of the general enthusisem of the Northern specific by arry on the war.

Gov. Magani has signed the Bill appropriating three millions and of more works and the control of the filled with accounts of the general enthusisem of the Northern specific by arry on the war. an end, under which the country is suffering. Two hundred millions of dollars will be considered a cheap price to have paid for peace, and a reconstruction of the Union upon a per-

Ex-President Fillmore, (the very man whi repeatedly declaration of Fremout, i elected—thus enggesting the very rebellion now in progress) now says, at a meeting in Buffalo,

"Civil war is inaugurated, and we must meet it. The gov-

North Carolina has seized the U. States forts within her

Wednesday Evening. The offices of the N. Y. Journal of cessively visited, to-day, hy the populace, domanding of them n show of their colors. The National flag was, in each, instance, promptly displayed. It is amusing and instructive to see groups of pro-slavery Democrats, at the street corners, talking loudly in favor of breaking up those presses some anti-slavery man, Quaker, Abolitionist, or Republican, very properly protests against such exhibitions, which would be trampeted by the enemies of free speech, and a

Mayor Wood has been compelled to call for a Police force to protect himself and residence. That promised "call, numto join the South, does not make its appearance!

Preparations are making, for a great meeting, at Union Square, for sustaining the Government.

Thursday Morning 18th. The telegraphic disputches are still laden with tidings of "patriotic" manifestations in every part of the free states.

At Cincinnati measures have been taken to prevent the steam boats from earrying provisions down the siver, to the

Contradictory rumors reach us, continually, from the South, affirming and contradicting the continued blockade of Charleston, the commencemut of an assault upon Fort Pickens, the secession of Virginia, the seizure of the arsenal at Harpers ferry, &c. All, however, except the continued blockade of Charleston, is generally discredited, as

One thing is certain. Strong fears are entertained, both here and at Washington, for the sufety of the Capital. Troops from the North, are moving for its defouce, but whether they will reach in season, is the question. The dilatory action of the government in this untter, is inexplicable. Thirty thousand men should have been there, a fortnight ago, as we then said, to have quieted the Virginia secersionists, if defence were intended. The Sumter and Charleston expedition is not yet fully explained. Jeff. Davis, by proclamation, offers to grant "Letters of

Marque and Reprisal" (licenses for privateering) against Nort ern commerce.

The Irish of New York are foremost against secession.

LATEST NEWS.

Friday Morning. The Virginia Convention, it is be-Inte, and they and tho 500,000 slaves will give the rebel-

The Harper's Ferry Arsenal is not yet taken, nor the

ances for ports in the secoded states.

Mujer Anderson arrived in New York, your ries

MISCELLANEOUS PTEMS

The N. Y. Ery or informs its readers that the Parkerria is 'nn anti-slavery pullication, in the Latin language.' No downst the 'first princates of Bellgion, Morals, Government, and the economy of Life, taught is the wine sia, are as unin-telligible as dead languages to the Express.

The Bill to about h capital punishi ent, has passed the Senate of Massachusetts by a vote of 18 to 16.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has possed a law making itjun-

The Nate Rights party at Farcttrille, Arkaness, on the Sth hat, raised a large flag containing fifteen stars, the State arms and red and white striss, and the mottors. No submission to the North, and "Swittern rights". The Union men in oppo-sition, raised the national flag. Both parties made speeches.

The mechanics at the Navy Yard in New Orleans are diseat-

The new U.S. District Attorney, it is said, has declined to investigate a most important case of piracy connected with the Southers Rebels, although papers relating to it were presented to him by one of our most respectable citizens. The facts in this case developed themselves in New York Bay.

A German named Herr Wlesder, who followed Gen. Mirolavski into Italy to join Garihaldi's army, was discovered to be a traitor. He had bargained to communicate Garibaidi's areas, was discovered to be a plant to General Benedek, through a party of Bavarians, for the sum of 40,000 francs. The treachery awas discovered in time, and the traitor arrested.

The Rev. A. J. D'Orsay wrote to the London Post, that when "sas missionary to the English at Barcelona, in January 1860, I. I found many switzen without Bibles and prager books. On my return to England, I obtained a grant of £5 worth from the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, and I wrote to the Consul asking how they were to be sent. His reply was "they that the consultance of the must not be sent at all, as they are contrabance

Family Miscellany.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

[The following pieces were spoken by Annie Russell and Jonny Gleason, a couple of tiny bits of humanity, at the anniversary of the Williamsburgh Industrial School. March 28th, 1861.]

"WHEN I AM A WOMAN."

When I am a woman I know what I'll do I'll he a good woman, and a smart one, too! I'll know just as much as Teacher and more; And then I won thave to stand out, on the floor!

I shall be O, so tall! and shall look so wise I And I shall know how to make bread, and pies, And sweep, and dust, and knit, and sew, And all those things women do, you know!

And then I shall learn a great deal, in books, About far off Europe, and how!! looks; And about different people, all the world o'er That are living mow, or have lived before.

And I shall read those big books I've seen I'm sure I don't know, now, what they mean i. All about the stars, and the moon, and the aun, And what they are made of O, won't It be fun?

And I shall keep house, in the pretical place I I shall—for all your doubting face !
And shall be so huppy, with I know who!
Now I think that will be pleasant—don't yon?

"WHEN I AM A MAN."

When I am a man, I know what I'll do! I'll be just as manly as any of you: I'll have a great oat and wath, very grand, And full six feet in my boots I'll stand!

But one thing, I tell yon, I never will do! I never will drink, nor smoke, nor chew! It would ut become my signity unter-Annie says 'tian't manly—and I think she's right!

And I went be honest, and nuble, and good, So that Annie would be me I know she would!— And we wend live neur beaun; farm, And I would prote ther from danger and harm.

And I'll werk for my Country and put down se I'll werk soon all Stavery agression!

And if get at the head of the nation it are by a line week to taken

brought on a sub- n both upp r is a see the s n rise ast mshm at the said we will will be with ledicarwould fall down in worship before it. Now just such a when for a short time, it again ceased. It was soon noticed childlike greatness was in the primitive nations. The first, that one of the denous of the church passed the mill to Pagan Thinker among rude men, the first man that began the place of worship, during the silent interval, and so to think, was precisely the child-man of Aristotle. Simple, punctual was he to the bour that the infidel knew just open as a child yet with the depth and strength of a man-Nature had as yet no name to him; he had not yet united under a name the infinite variety of sights, sounds, shapes and motions, which we now collectively name Universe, Nature, or the like-and so with a name dismiss it from us. just what the rest of you do, but he lives also such a life, To the wild deep-hearted man all was yet new unveiled that it makes me feel bad here (putting his hand upon his young Miss, in the assemblage under names or formulas; it stood naked, flashing in on heart) to run my mill when he is passing." him there, beautiful, awful, unspeakable. Nature was to this man, what to the Thinker and Prophet it forever is, preter-natural. This green flowory rock-built earth, the trees, the mountains, rivers, many-sounding scas—that great deep sea of azure that swims overhead; the winds sweeping through it; the black cloud fashioning itself togother, now pouring out fire, now hail and rain; what is it? Av. what? At bottom we do not yet know : we can never know at all It is not by our superior insight that we escape the difficulty; it is by our superior levity, onr inattention, our want of insight. It is by not thinking that we cease to wonder at it. Hardoned round us, encasing wholly every notion we form, is a wrappage of traditions, hearsays, mere words. We call that fire of the black thunder-cloud, 'clectricity', and lecture learnedly about it, and grind the like of it out of glass and silk; but what is it?-What made it? Whenco comes it? Whither goes it? Science has done much for us; but it is a poor science that would hide from us the great deep sacred infinitude of Nescience, whither we can uovor penetrate, on which all science swims as a mere superficial film. This world, after all our science and sciences, is still a miracle; wonderful, inscrutable, magical and more, to whosoever will think of it.-Carlyle.

All that "such a Pagau Thinker," or that Carlyle or any man needs to know or can know is, that God oreated all and that the Creator, not his workmanship, is to be worshipped .- Principia.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION

The night was bitter cold. As was my wont, I strolled forward among the emigrants. All was silent, for it was too cold to talk. Apart from the others were crouched two, very thinly clad. A glance told me that they were mother and daughter, and also that there was a sadness upon them that did not belong to the sufferings of the ordinary emigrant, and a sudden impulse prompted me to take a heavy shawl from mysolf and wrap it around them. The act was so sudden and so quick that the tongue had not timo to give utterance to the feelings of the heart, before I was back and out of hearing. The steamer in due time arrived at her destination; and as I was taking the last step from the plank to the wharf, I felt my coat pulled.

- "Measter, moaster, you have forgotten your shawl!"
- "No, I have not forgotten it; keep it."

- "Kape it-kape it for our own?" cried the Aughter. "Yes, keep it for your own, until you find some one that

Ab, what a change over the countenance of the two. can compare it to nothing but the sudden flash that leaves an intenser darkness, as the old woman repeated to herself the words then looking at her daughter for a moment, she turned to me, and with a voice trembling with emotion, she uttered the words "Lade us not into temptation-take the ample of carelessness, do not blame your servants for follow

The bell rang, and the whistle gave forth its shrick, but high above the bell and whistle, as I entered the cars, was the voice of the mother and daughter, calling down blessings upon the giver of the shawl.

WHY THE MILL WAS STOPPED

In one of the older States, once resided an infidel the owner of a saw mill situated by the side of the highway, over which a large portion of a christian congregation pas it was observed, however, that on a certain time before ers, whose teachers ought to make similar requests of them.

when to stop the mill, so that it should be silent while the deacon was passing, although he paid no regard to tho passing of others. On being asked why he paid this mark of respect to the deacon, he replied, "The deacon professes

MOSS ON ROOFS.

"There is one thing that nearly all people know if they would only attend to it; that is, to sprinkle slacked lime on the roofs of their buildings, in rainy days. Put it on considerably thick, so as to make the roof look white and you will never be troubled with moss, and if the shingles are overed ever so thick with moss, by putting the lime on, twice, it will take all the moss off, and leave the roof white and clean, and will look almost as well as if it had been painted. It ought to be done once a year, and, in my opinion, the shingles will last almost twice as long as they will, to let the roof all grow over to moss. I tried it on the back side of my house, ten years ago, when the shingles were all covered over with moss, and thoy appeared to be nearly rotten. I gave the roof a heavy coat of lime, and have followed it nearly every year since theu, and tho roof is better now than it was then; and, to all appearance, if I follow my hand, it will last ten or fifteen years longer. The shingles have been on the roof, thirty years. Thore is no moro risks about sparks catching on the roof than on a newly shingled roof. Those that do not have lime near by, can use good strong wood ashes, and these will answer a vory good purpose to the same eud."

HEART POWER.

A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A fullhearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be never so ignorant, still if his heart be full of love to a canse, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has heart-power, heart force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those niceties which are so much looked upon in society; but once give him a good strong heart, that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the object or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is Power-Spurgeon.

By this role, the North must have as much heart, for impartial liberty, as the South has for slavery, in order to succeed in the present struggle

ORDER .- Never leave things lying about -a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet somewhere else-trusting to a servant to set things to rights. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the dipper, towel, tumbles etc., pnt them back in their places, and you will know where to find them when you want them again. Or if you set an ex ing it. Children should be taught to put things back in their places as soon as they are old enough to use them: and i each member of the family were to observe this simple rule, the house would never get much out of order, and a large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

Lord Sandwich was a very awkward walker, and a friend reminded him of this fact. "O, said he, 'I'd tell you a story of myself. When I was at Paris, I had a danoing master: the man was very civil, and on taking leave of him, I offered bim any service in London. "Then," said he bowing, "I should having no regard for the Sabbath, was as busy and his mill take it as a favor if your lordship would never tell of whom was as noisy on that holy day, as on any other. Before you learned to dance."-We have doctors, lawyers, and preach

It is a great deal better to say less than hall what y a shink than to think less than balf what you say,

IMr. Justice Page was renowned for his harshness and ferocity upon the bench. While going the circuit, a facetions lawyer, by the name of Coyle was asked if the judge was not just behind? "I don't know," said Coyle, "but if he is. I am sare he never was just, before."

There was something of a "set back," administered to the young man on an excursion boat who, in making his way thro' the crowd, ventured to remark that "hoops took no a great deal of room." "Not so mnoh as whisky," replied a

The largest tree in Massachusetts is said to be an elm, sitnated upon the Hnbbard farm, in North Andover. It is one hundred and ten feet in height, and its branches spread one handred feet in width. Its girth, at six feet from the ground. measures twenty-two and a half feet.

They that ery down moral honesty, ery down that which is a great part of religion-onr dnty towards man. What care I too see a man rnn after a sermon, if he cozen and cheat, as soon as he comes home. On the other side, morality must not be without religion; for if so, it may change, as I see convenient. Religion must govern it.

SWILL MILK .- The Legislature of New York has passed a law making the sale of swill milk a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than \$50. The aduleration of the lacteal finid, with chalk or other substances, is likewise punishable by \$25 fine .- So far, is very good. But the distilleries send ont something worse than swill milk, the sale of which is licenced instead of being punished.

God has strange ways of doing the most beautiful things. Out of the pozy earth, the mud and rain of early spring, come the most delicate flowers, their white leaves born out of the fruit, as ansoiled and pure as if they had bloomed in the garden of Paradise. And out of the filthy lanes and alleys of polluted cities, by the light of his truth, and the breath of his love, in the Industrial School and Sabbath School, he brings up Christian yonths, heroio men, and angelie women, to do his work on earth, and shine as gems in the kingdom of

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